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Kabul Times (May 13, 1964, vol. 3, no. 62)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY Max +27 C.
Min 9+
Sun sets today at 6-57 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-59 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook:
Clear.

—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Shar-e-naw; Khyber Restaurant
Near Shahi Pul; Blue Mosque
International Club; Pamir Cinema

VOL. III. NO. 62

KABUL WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1964. (SAUR 23, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Greece, Cyprus To Ask UN To Find Killers Of Three Greek Cypriots By Turks

UNITED NATIONS, May, 13, (AP).—CYPRUS and Greece prepared a request Tuesday that the U.N. peace-keeping force in Cyprus catch the gunmen that killed two Greek army officers and a Greek Cypriot youth leader in the Turkish quarter of Famagusta, Cyprus.

Sources close to the Cypriot delegation said Ambassador Zenon Rossides, head of the delegation planned to discuss the subject at a late-afternoon meeting with Secretary-General U Thant.

Both the Greek government and the government of Cyprus, they said, "have deemed it necessary to request the United Nations to perform its duty and apprehend, or assist in the apprehension of, the culprits responsible for the killings in Famagusta yesterday."

The informants added that if the United Nations caught the gunmen, it would be asked to turn them over to Cypriot authorities for prosecution "as guilty of murder."

In setting up the U.N. force March 4, the Security Council said one of its duties should be "to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order" in Cyprus.

However, published directives to the force do not authorize it specifically to make any arrests outside its own headquarters and camps.

In the Hague, Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin called for the NATO Secretary-General to mediate in the Cyprus conflict.

Speaking at the afternoon session of the current NATO ministerial council, Martin emphasised that Cyprus was a problem that had to be solved in the interests of world peace.

He also advocated that the current ministerial session take up the Cyprus issue, even though his suggestion did not correspond to previous Greek wishes.

Martin pointed out, however, that though NATO was not responsible for a political solution to the problem, nevertheless, it was concerned with Greek and Turkish relations since both were members of the NATO alliance. A prolonged conflict between Greece and Turkey could jeopardise NATO solidarity.

The Canadian Foreign Minister added that the NATO Secretary General should be enabled to intervene and mediate in such a conflict in principle.

For this reason, Canada would appeal to Greece and Turkey to take part in a high level conference, which would have to be brought about by the NATO Secretary-General.

Canada also wanted to invite a number of nations next year to discuss the creation of an international peace-keeping force.

Without mentioning names, Martin told the assembly his country wished to submit a candidate for the post of deputy Secretary-General.

Both NATO Secretary-General Dirk Stikker and his deputy have resigned from their offices effective in August.

At the same time, according to DPA newly-appointed political advisor to the United Nations Mission in Cyprus, Gallo Plaza—former President of Ecuador—will leave for Cyprus tomorrow, U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, reported to the Security Council yesterday.

(Contd on page 4)

Printing Error Makes New Stamp A Collector's Item



KABUL, May, 13.—A printing error has turned an Afghan postage stamp into a collector's item.

The stamp was issued yesterday to commemorate the opening of the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries. Its value is Af. 3.75 but in translating this into the Pakhtu numerals, the figure came out as Af. 3.25.

A post office spokesman told the Kabul Times today that the stamp will still sell for Af. 3.75 and can be used for mailing surface letters to any part of the world, or can be used in combination with additional stamps for other postal needs.

Because the entire lot was printed with the same error, the stamps will not have any appreciable increase in value at the moment but will eventually be sought by collectors. The stamps were printed in Austria.

"The important thing to remember now," a postal official said, "is that the selling price of the stamp is Af. 3.75 and not Af. 3.25."

His Majesty Visits Nangarhar Canal On Jalalabad Trip

KABUL, May, 13.—His Majesty the King arrived in Jalalabad at noon yesterday. Accompanied by Mr. Yafali, Minister of Planning, Major-General Mohammad Azim, the Minister of Public Works, Dr. Keshawarz the Minister of Agriculture, Lt-General Khan Mohammad the Military Commander and Governor of Nangarhar Province and Mr. Wakil Gharzai Chief of the Nangarhar Canal Project, His Majesty inspected the construction work of the dam and power station of the Nangarhar Canal and the work of levelling the land covered by the project.

During this tour of inspection reports on their respective works were presented to the Sovereign by the ministers and experts concerned.

His Majesty left for Kabul last night at 8-00 p.m. arriving the capital at midnight.

MR. MIKOYAN CALLS ON DR. YOUSUF IN NURSING HOME

KABUL, May, 13.—According to a report from Moscow, Mr. Mikoyan, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union called on Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan at the Bervik Nursing Home near Moscow on Saturday.

The Prime Minister is presently passing a period of convalescence at the Nursing Home.

Political Prisoners' release Urged By Meeting In Pakhtunistan

KABUL, May, 13.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a large meeting of Khudai-Khidmatgars of Nowshera area was recently held in the public park; the meeting was presided over by Mr. Sayyed Yakoub Shah.

The report says that a large number of members and workers of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party including Mian Attauddin Kakakhail, Mr. Ghazi Khan, Mr. Ajmal Khattak, Mr. Taj Malook, Mr. Abdul Ghafour and large crowds of the local people attended the meeting. Mr. Ajmal Khattak, and Mr. Ghazi Khan addressed the meeting on the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan and the need for reorganising the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party.

The meeting after further dis-

USSR Will Not Remain Neutral Towards British Imperialist Plan In Aden Khrushchov Speaks In UAR

CAIRO, May, 13, (AP).—SOVIET Premier Nikita Khrushchov in a tour of a Soviet built chemical factory, blasted Britain before a shouting and chanting throng of Egyptians Tuesday.

Economic Planning Important for Promoting Rights

Rights Seminar 1st Session

KABUL, May, 13.—The majority of the delegates to the Human Rights Seminar at their first working session Tuesday expressed the belief that the implementation of Human Rights cannot be isolated from economic and social developments.

The opinion prevailed that only in certain cases it may be possible to apply human rights without economic preparation, but that in the developing countries it is not possible to establish human rights without economic and social planning.

Discussions were based on two reports presented by Mr. Rukshima, leader of the Japanese Delegation and Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, an alternate member of the Afghan Delegation.

Mr. Fukushima's statement consists of his views on human rights in developing countries with special emphasis of their implementation in Japan.

Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, in his 80-page report, has said that whereas nearly two decades ago greater attention during discussions on human rights was devoted to the fundamental rights of man, at present attention has veered towards economic, social and cultural rights of mankind.

Discussions and adoption of resolutions asked the government of Pakistan to release all Pakhtunistani political prisoners without delay.

The meeting passed a resolution condoling the death of the late General Bahadur Khan, who died in a Pakistani prison after a long illness.

Prayers were also held for the health of the veteran Pakhtunistani leader, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Showing a clenched fist for emphasis and looking toward his host, UAR President Gamel Abdel Nasser Khrushchov said:

"I repeat, in the name of the Soviet Union we shall not be neutral and will not support British imperialist policies in Aden and other places."

It was the second time during his state visit to the UAR that the Soviet leader has denounced Britain for keeping military bases in the Arab world.

While the audience in the desert pavilion shouted pulsating cheers, Khrushchov said "you in Egypt are able to twist the British lion's tail."

In a ten-minute departure from his mild prepared text, Khrushchov recalled the British French-Israeli attack on the Suez Canal in 1956 when Anthony Eden was Prime Minister of Britain.

"I remember talking with Anthony Eden when he was Prime Minister when he always used to declare that his country could not live without Egypt and the Middle East and he wanted to fight by every means to preserve its oil interests in the area."

The Soviet leader said "I remember this because it is still alive and could go back to this talk in the Ministry's records and decide whether I am telling the truth or not."

Waving his hands for silence, and pounding the rostrum with his palm, Khrushchov interrupted the interpreter in the midst of the routine speech and launched his attack on Britain.

Khrushchov started the tour with the bounce of a teenage tourist but was beginning to drop by the time he arose to make a speech two and a half hours later.

He joked, sniffed bottles of chemical tapped machinery with his finger and took time out for a cup of Turkish coffee while a children's band serenaded him.

He applauded the young musicians, then went with Nasser to congratulate them personally. The two leaders stepped among the children with broad smiles and posed for pictures.

USSR TO SUPPLY ECONOMIC AID TO KENYA

MOSCOW, May, 13, (AP).—The Soviet Union announced Tuesday it has agreed to supply economic and technical help to Kenya and has signed an agreement for scientific and cultural exchanges with the new East African nation.

Tass, the Soviet News Agency, said the agreements were signed by first Deputy Premier Alexei Kosygin and Kenya Interior Minister Oginga Odinga, who brought a Kenya government delegation to Moscow for the May Day celebration.

Odinga interrupted his stay in Moscow to visit Peking and sign an economic and technical co-operation agreement there.

All Men Are Killed Equally In Crash Mourned Equally In Memorial Service

DANVILLE, California, May, 13, (AP).—Women sobbed and men wept quietly Tuesday at the foot of a low, green hill where 44 of their kins were blown to bits in the mysterious crash of an air liner with a gunman aboard.

A Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi and Protestant Minister led more than 500 relatives and friends in a countryside memorial service.

Many in the gathering of Chinese, Negroes, whites and people of Spanish and Mexican extraction knew it was more than a memorial. It was a funeral. No fingerprints or dentures were left to identify some of their loved ones.

Equalized by grief in race and religious faith, they sat or stood

facing the hill of tragedy. Straight ahead a mile away, littered by digging equipment of investigators, was the rise of ground where a Pacific Air Lines plane power-dived Thursday and burst into a ball of fire.

Weighing heavily but unspoken upon the mourners was the thought that their loved ones missed a safe landing at San Francisco by 40 miles because one or both pilots may have been shot.

A discharged, high-powered revolver was found in the wreckage. And moments before the Reno-to-San Francisco plane crashed, the Oakland radio control tower had heard a garbled radio call that sounded like: "I've been shot. I've been shot. Oh my God, help."

The memorial scene seemed more fitting for a picnic.

The prayers for the dead—voiced over a vibrating loudspeaker set in front of a vase of white chrysanthemums and wreaths of red and yellow carnations—were interrupted by the tuneful whistles of meadow larks.

It was over in 30 minutes. Most left quickly. One woman, in convulsive grief, had to be half-carried.

A few were reluctant to go. They gathered at the edge of a shallow, jagged ravine and peered through the branches of a gnarled oak up at the hill of tragedy.

Already the bulldozers were ripping into the hill, seeking to unearth proof that would solve the mystery.

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KABUL TIMES

MAY 13, 1964

Adopting Principles On Transit

A sub-committee dealing with the problems of landlocked countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has adopted several principles which, if approved by the Fifth Committee of the conference first and then by the conference as a whole, will surely mean providing effective means for the boosting up of trade and economy of landlocked nations. The principles adopted by the sub-committee generally deal with the right of landlocked countries to make full use of the ports and territorial waters by the vessels flying the flags of such countries and to have the right for an unhampered transit through the country or countries through which their goods are being imported or exported. Afghanistan, whose delegation headed the sub-committee, along with all other landlocked countries, now comprising one sixth of the world, have made it quite clear that as far as they are concerned, the purpose of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be lost unless it does something to "alleviate" their problems of transit.

The resolutions adopted by the sub-committee will in no way violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the transit countries. As a matter of fact in several principles adopted by the body itself it has been made clear that the "state of transit shall maintain full sovereignty of its territory when it grants right of transit to the landlocked countries and that free transit for landlocked countries in no way should abrogate existing agreements between two or more contracting parties concerning the problem."

The issue involved is that the landlocked countries have the right to be entitled to free access to and from the sea to conduct regional and international trade. There are enough documents and precedents to support this right. It is for the United Nations Conference in Geneva to see that these rights are codified and for the countries of transit to agree that such facilities are provided to landlocked countries in reality.

Discrimination Barred From Afghan System Of Education, Says Popal

Following is text of the speech by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education delivered at the opening session of the United Nations Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries opened in Kabul yesterday.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies,

I have the honour to welcome, as the estimable guests of our country today, the distinguished delegates and observers to the Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries.

I am particularly happy to see that Human Rights, or the Declaration, which guarantees freedom of thought and action for mankind and upholds the dignity of man, forms the subject of discussion at this gathering.

Earnest Afghan Belief
Afghanistan, with its firm faith in the Charter of the United Nations, and on the basis of its religious and social traditions more than anything else, earnestly believes in these principles and endorses them.

Efforts made by Afghanistan's delegate in the United Nations in formulating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and also in establishing the right of nations to self-determination are sufficient proof of this statement.

Our country, as a newly-developing land about to enter the field of technology and industry, knows that the prestige and reputation of a nation can be maintained only through economic, educational and social development. Whereas man is capable of moulding his own destiny, and with his intellectual powers, he can surmount all difficulties, a starved, backward and faint-hearted people by losing confidence in themselves will surely forfeit the confidence of others.

Fighting Poverty, Ignorance
If an industrious and zealous person—a person of intelligence and determination—cannot fight

against poverty, ignorance and other difficulties in life, and if, with the help of his creative powers, he cannot open a way to progress, then he does not deserve to be called perfect specimen of manhood.

For this reason, the developing countries are forced to develop education, social institutions and industry, to exploit their natural resources, to formulate laws designed to maintain the freedom and immunity of the individual, and thus attain a status which may enable them to enjoy the real and true rights of man.

Despite numerous material and moral difficulties, our country has now concentrated all its energies upon this task, and in doing so, it has also achieved a measure of success.

International Aid Given
In this vital struggle we are not alone because international organisations and friendly countries are co-operating with us, and our youth, with hopeful hearts and a firm resolve, are trying to study and learn in order to become useful members of society and a source of strength for their country. They know that the future lies within their grasp; they are aware of their role as guarantors of their homeland's future progress. They are convinced that the knots baffling a society can be unravelled by the members of the society themselves. I am, therefore, certain that by possessing such a strong-willed and spirited youth, and also with the help of a benevolent Providence, our country will triumph over all its difficulties.

Women and girls in this country are now studying and working side by side with their brothers and they are enjoying every possible liberty within the limitations set up by circumstances and national traditions.

No Discrimination
Discrimination is barred from educational and social institutions and the door to schools and institutions of higher learning is open to all regardless of religious, racial or national considerations.

Our far-sighted Sovereign has commanded the establishment of a large committee consisting of scholars and well-informed persons to review Afghanistan's Constitution and institute the necessary reforms aimed at supporting the rights and dignity of man and forging a real and true democracy.

It is hoped that through contacts with our leaders and scientific institutions during this Seminar, detailed information will be given to you in this regard.

It is for the first time that such a large international seminar is being held in our country and that, too, concerns a hallowed subject. All are, therefore, keenly looking forward to the opportunity when they may pool their knowledge, experience, and secrets of success for the attainment of this lofty goal.

Remarkable Coincidence
I consider it a remarkable coincidence that the Seminar on Human Rights is being held in our country just when we are passing through a transitional phase. I am, therefore, confident that the results learned from this Seminar will prove an effective and valuable means of bringing us closer to a sacred ideal.

Our people firmly believe that only by getting acquainted with and understanding the wishes of the other nations of the world, as also through joint discussions on topics of vital importance can real understanding, peace and security be secured.

I am sorry that due to ill health the Prime Minister could not be present at this gathering and, therefore, I am performing the opening ceremony of this scientific forum in his stead. I wish success to this Seminar and happiness with good-fortune to its participants.

At the British Embassy, Mr. Rusk heard at length account of Mr. Butler's recent trip to the Far East with emphasis on Malaysian problems. The two were understood also to have touched on the subject of a working dinner at which Mr. Butler was host Monday night. Mr. Rusk, German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder and French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville also attended. Mr. Schroeder had also been an early evening caller on Mr. Rusk.

The four ministers, responsible for the Western position in Berlin and Germany, were likely to have discussed a report from the ambassadorial group in Washington which keeps these key issues under constant watch.

Neither Cuba nor the republic of Vietnam came up in the Rusk-Butler talks, informed sources said. The two were believed to have devoted some time to the situation in the Middle East where Britain is fighting along the Yemen frontier.

Mr. Rusk was scheduled to have a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Saragat Tuesday. In an afternoon call on British Foreign Secretary R. A. Butler, Mr. Rusk also discussed with Mr. Butler his views on what the current meeting should take up. In an afternoon call on British Foreign Secretary R. A. Butler, Mr. Rusk also discussed with Mr. Butler his views on what the current meeting should take up.

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PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies of the capital yesterday carried news and pictures in connection with the "Human Rights" seminar in developing countries which opened in Kabul Tuesday. Anis also carried an editorial on "Human Rights in developing countries."

The Seminar, it said, is of special importance since it is for the first time that it is being held to promote Human Rights in developing countries. It is a fact that all developing countries need United Nations assistance in every field. The United Nations efforts to popularise Human Rights in the developing countries is to be considered a great service for safeguarding human magnanimity.

Eighteen years the editorial went on, passes since the Declaration of Human Rights was signed and the United Nations has done a good service for the advancement and promotion of Human Rights and solving problems arising from the violation of Human Rights.

Every one agrees that people in the advanced countries, no matter what conditions they live under, are capable of exercising their rights as human beings. Unfortunately this is not so in the developing countries which represent the majority of world population; in most of these countries man has not been able to assert himself as a true human being. There are many countries which have pledged themselves to the declaration of Human Rights but in practice their people are deprived of many rights which are basic.

Poverty, illiteracy, disease, social problems, out dated and harmful traditions, privileges and discriminations and economic exploitation etc have been instrumental in depriving people in the developing countries from basic Human Rights.

Afghanistan which is a staunch supporter of the Declaration of Human Rights, said the editorial, has taken practical steps in the field of Human Rights of which it cited the granting of greater rights for women. Last year Afghanistan succeeded in starting the revision of its constitution. Side by side with this, efforts were also made to revise the press law, the education law and the electoral law. After going through legal procedures these laws will come into force leading to an early solution of some of our problems. In conclusion the editorial considered the United Nations seminar as a historic event and wished it success.

Yesterday's issue in its editorial pointed out the need for modernising the new provincial centres. Afghanistan, it may be reminded, was recently subdivided into twenty-eight new provinces with a view to facilitating easy administration and effective development of the provinces which cover smaller areas than previously. The editorial, however, warned against random growth of unplanned buildings and urged authorities in the Ministry of Public Works to send expert delegations to visit the provinces and select proper sites for provincial centres and also to make out the necessary plans so that they could be implemented without costly after effects resulting from random constructional activities.

THE HAGUE, May 13. (DPA). French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, currently attending the spring Ministerial Council of NATO here, Tuesday had a private talk with U.S. Senator William Fulbright. French quarters described the meeting as "useful," but refused to give any precise details.

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Radio Afghanistan Programme

WEDNESDAY

1. English Programme: 3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
2. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.
3. Urdu Programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.
4. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = m band.
5. Urdu Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme: 10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.
German Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programmes. Friday, 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES ARRIVALS

NEW DELHI-LAHORE Arr. Kabul 11-00
KARACHI-KANDAHAR Arr. Kabul 13-45
HERAT-KABUL Arr. 17-00

DEPARTURE

KABUL-HERAT Dep. 12-00

TMA

BERUIT-KABUL Arr. 11-30

IRANIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES

TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN Arr. Kabul 12-00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN Dep. 13-00

PIA

PESHAWAR-KABUL Arr. 11-05
KABUL-PESHAWAR Dep. 11-45

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 2121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Arian Booking Office 24741-24755
20452
Radio Afghanistan 24272
New Clinic 24275
Da Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22518

Pharmacies

Mahmood Phone No. 21438
Maiwand Phone No. 24273
Parsa Phone No. 24232
Watan Phone No. 21026
Naway Phone No. 20587
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Jahid Phone No. 20351



The UN Committee on Land-locked countries is pictured while meeting in Geneva under the chairmanship of Dr. Tabibi Counsellor of the Afghan Delegation to the United Nations.

Sub-Committee Adopts Principles On Rights Of Land-Locked Countries

The Sub-Committee on landlocked countries last week adopted the remaining principles on the rights of landlocked nations with a recommendation to the Fifth Committee to include them in the document on principles governing international trade, which it is going to elaborate.

The principles of which the first had been adopted at an earlier meeting read as follows:

Principle I
The recognition of the right of each landlocked state of free access to the sea is an essential need for the expansion of international trade and economic development.

Principle II
In territorial and on internal waters, vessels flying the flag of landlocked countries should have similar rights and enjoy treatment identical to that enjoyed by vessels flying the flag of maritime states other than the territorial state.

Principle III
In order to enjoy the freedom of the seas on equal terms with coastal States, states having no sea coast should have free access to the sea. To this end, states situated between the sea and a state having no sea coast shall by common agreement with the latter, and in conformity with existing international conventions accord to ships flying the flag of that state treatment equal to that accorded to their own ships or to the ships of any other state, as

regards access to sea ports and the use of such ports.

Principle V
The State of transit, while maintaining full sovereignty of its territory shall have the right to take all indispensable measures to ensure that the exercise of the right of free access to the sea shall in no way infringe on its legitimate interests of any kind.

Principle VI
The principles which govern the right of free access to the sea of the landlocked State shall in no way abrogate existing agreements between two or more contracting parties concerning the problems, nor shall they raise an obstacle as regards the conclusion of such agreements in the future, provided that the latter do not establish a regime which is less favourable than or opposed to the above-mentioned provisions.

Principle VII
In addition to the May 15 game, the group also approved, the following three matches: May 22, Avinash Arora's team vs. K.H.V. Swamy's team; May 29, A. Budhiraja's team vs. J.N. Joshi's team; and June 5, Kabul Cricket Club vs. Indian Ambassador's team.

This last will be the festival cricket match. Mohammad Farouk Seraj will lead the Kabul Cricket Club team while J.M. Dhamija will captain the other team.

450 People Die In Air Crashes Around World This Year

Nearly 450 persons have lost their lives in major aircraft disasters around the world since the first of the year.

The worst occurred March 1 when a Paradise Airline plane struck a mountain peak overlooking Lake Tahoe, Nevada. The toll was 65.

Others during the year included:

Feb. 21—31 killed in crash of Philippines airliner on island of Mindanao.

Feb. 25—58 in crash of Eastern Air Lines plane near New Orleans.

Feb. 27—20 in crash of Japanese airliner at Tokyo.

Feb. 29—83 in British Eagle Airways plane that hit mountain east of Inn.

Feb. 25—58 in crash of Eastern Air Lines plane near New Orleans. Feb. 27—20 in crash of Japanese Airliner at Tokyo.

Feb. 29—83 in British Eagle Airways plane that hit mountain east of Innsbruck, Austria.

May 7—44 in Pacific Airlines plane east of San Francisco.

May 8—46 in Argentina Air Force plane near Lima, Peru. May 11—71 in U.S. military air transport jet at Clark Air Base in Philippines.

The worst single air disaster in history took place Dec. 16, 1960, when United Air Lines and Trans World Airlines collided over New York City. The death toll was 134, with six persons killed on the ground.

The greatest loss of life in a single plane was 130 when an Air France jet crashed near Paris in 1962.

US Military Plane Crashes Killing 73 People

CLARK AIR BASE, Philippines May 13. (AP)—U.S. military transport plane crashed while coming in for a landing here Monday night, killing 73 of 83 persons aboard, the Air Force said.

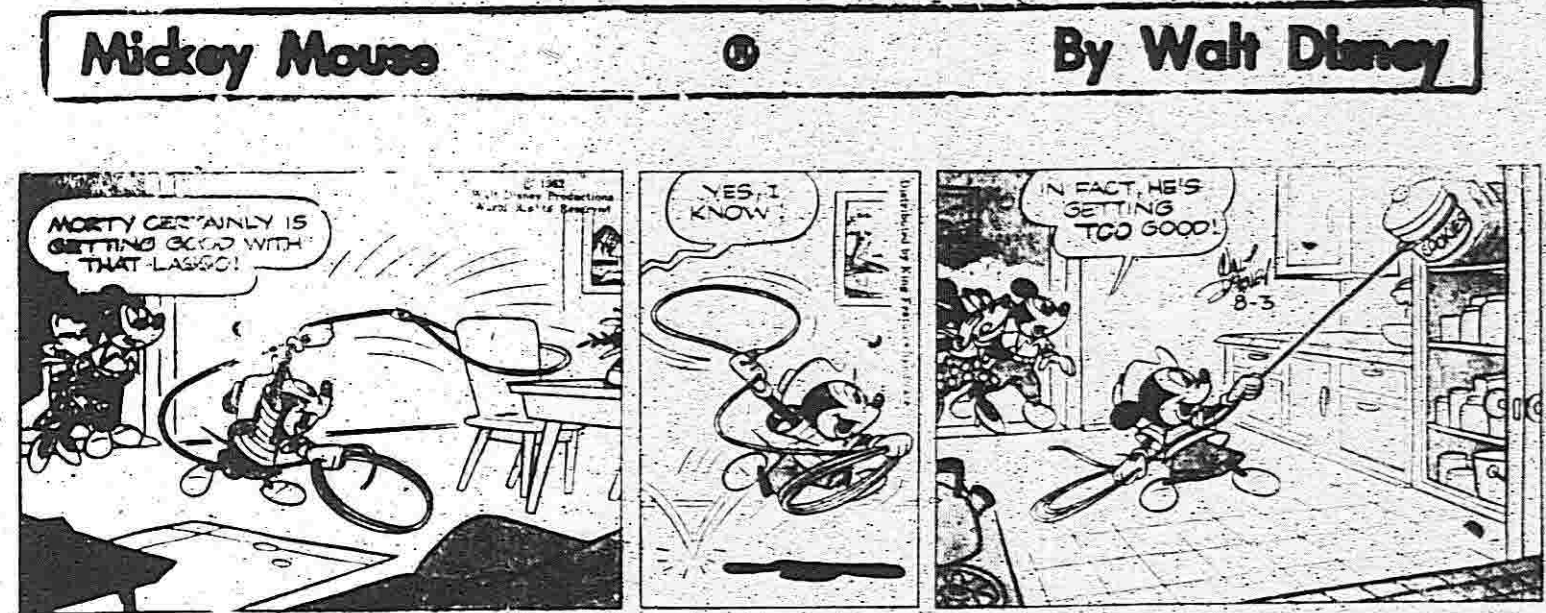
Just before smashing into the ground the plane struck a taxi-cab carrying a driver and two passengers. One passenger was killed and the other two persons in the cab were injured.

The crash occurred during a local rain squall but an Air Force spokesman said "there was plenty of visibility." Investigators on the scene could give no immediate indication of the cause of the accident.

Free Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, May 13.—The following are the foreign free exchange rates at Da Afghanistan Bank.

Buying (In Afghani)	Selling
50 U.S. Dollar	50.65
50 Pound Sterling	141.82
12.50 Deutch Mark	12.86
11.64 Swiss Franc	11.79
10.12 French Franc	10.25
7.60 Indian Rupee (Cheque)	7.70
30 Indian Rupee	7.70
6.80 Pakistani Rupee (cheque)	6.90
6.65 Pakistani Rupee	6.90



Home News Briefs

KABUL, May, 13.—The village school for girls in Kalat, Zabul Province, has been converted into a regular primary school. The local Department of Rural Development in Andar District of Ghazni Province also established a village school for boys at Nan-azar Khan village. Land and funds for building the school have been donated by the villagers. Similarly, the village school at Nawa-Matak Khan has also been converted into a regular primary school. The foundation stone of the new school was laid by the Governor of Uruzgan on Monday. The cost of building the school is being met by the villagers and land for it has been provided by the government.

KABUL, May, 13.—The delegates and Observers to the Seminar on Human Rights in Developing Countries now being held in Kabul, paid floral tributes to His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah when they visited the late King's mausoleum yesterday afternoon. The wreath is embellished with the insignia of the United Nations and bears the name and date of the Human Rights Seminar.

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, May, 13.—Three warehouses for storing foodgrains in Mazar-i-Sharif, work on which had started two years ago, are now 75 % completed. These warehouses, each one of which has a storage capacity of 2,000 tons have been built in an area of 12 acres.

KABUL, May, 13.—The Directorate-General of Foreign Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Education gave a reception in honour of Mr. Miller, a UNESCO expert on planning, in the Club of the Ministry on Monday evening. The guests included certain officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education and the Chief as well as officials of the UNESCO Mission in Kabul.

KABUL, May, 13.—Mr. Knut Brodsgaard Aores, Ambassador of Norway at the Court of Kabul called on Mr. Sarwar Omar, the Acting Minister of Commerce yesterday to discuss trade between the two countries. Ambassador Aores later paid a courtesy call on Dr. Mohammad Haider, the Acting Minister of Communications in his office.

KABUL, May, 13.—The Swedish government has agreed to that Dr. Ghulam Farouk, the Afghan Ambassador to Bonn, serve simultaneously as Ambassador of Afghanistan in Sweden. A request to this effect was made earlier by the government of Afghanistan.

Greece, Cyprus

(Contd. from page 1)

In the first instance, Gallo Plaza's mission will last until June 27 at which time the U.N. peace-keeping force is supposed to withdraw in any case.

In his report to the Security Council, U Thant said Gallo Plaza's task would be to push through the Secretary-General's action programme for the island, or, at least, to carry out the necessary political negotiations to enable the plan to be put into operation.

The action programme is designed above all to find measures to bring back normal life to Cyprus.

The task of the United Nations arbitrator, Finnish diplomat Sakari Tuomioja, which is to bring about a long-term solution to the Cyprus problem, will not be affected by Gallo Plaza's mission.

Security Council Members Urge New Bilateral Talks Between India, Pakistan

UNITED NATIONS, New York, May, 13, (Reuter).—FIVE members of the Security Council Tuesday proposed new bilateral negotiations between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir problem, with U Thant the Secretary-General playing a good offices role.

Morocco, Norway, the Ivory Coast, Brazil and Formosa voiced the suggestion in very similar terms as the Security Council continued its current debate on the Kashmir question.

The Council adjourned until today. Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Bolivia have not yet spoken in the debate.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Mohammad Ali Currim Chagla (Indian) told the Council there could be not just solution "if Pakistan does not vacate "and while Pakistan's army kept two-fifths of Kashmir in its "unlawful possession."

Exercising his right to reply to a Pakistan statement yesterday, Mr. Chagla said India had always stood for a just and peaceful solution, but it was Pakistan that had blocked it.

The Indian Minister again voiced opposition to Pakistan's proposal that Sheikh Abdullah, the

former Prime Minister, be invited to testify before the Council.

Several Council members Tuesday welcomed Sheikh Abdullah's recent release from prison and saw some recent improvement in the Kashmir situation.

Some speakers noted U Thant's Burmese background and suggested it would help him if he were given a good offices role by the Council.

U.S. Has Not Decided Whether To Aid Pakistan To Build Reactor

WASHINGTON, May, 13, (DPA).—The Washington government has not yet decided on U.S. aid for the construction of a nuclear power station in East Pakistan, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department said here Tuesday.

Washington was still investigating the economic and technical aspects of the project, he stated.

Abdullah Working On Formula For Kashmir Problem

NEW DELHI, May, 13, (DPA).—Kashmiri leader, Sheikh Abdullah, said in a press conference here last evening that he was "working on a formula to end the Kashmir dispute."

He said this formula would be acceptable to both India and Pakistan.

Addressing the press conference after his thirteen-day talk with Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, the newly released Kashmiri former Premier said, "I feel I have been able to find a basis which is acceptable to both India and Pakistan."

Sheikh Abdullah said "I will be going to Pakistan at the earliest opportunity" to sound President Mohammed Ayub Khan on this formula.

The Sheikh refused to disclose any details of his formula, but gave assurances that Indian interests would not suffer from it.

He said, "Kashmir wants an honoured place. The present cease-fire line between two Kashmiris will never be acceptable to the Kashmir people."

Abdullah leaves for Kashmir today.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Italian film in English: **JOHN OF THE BLACK GANGS**, starring: Vittorio and Anna Maria Ferrero.

KABUL CINEMA

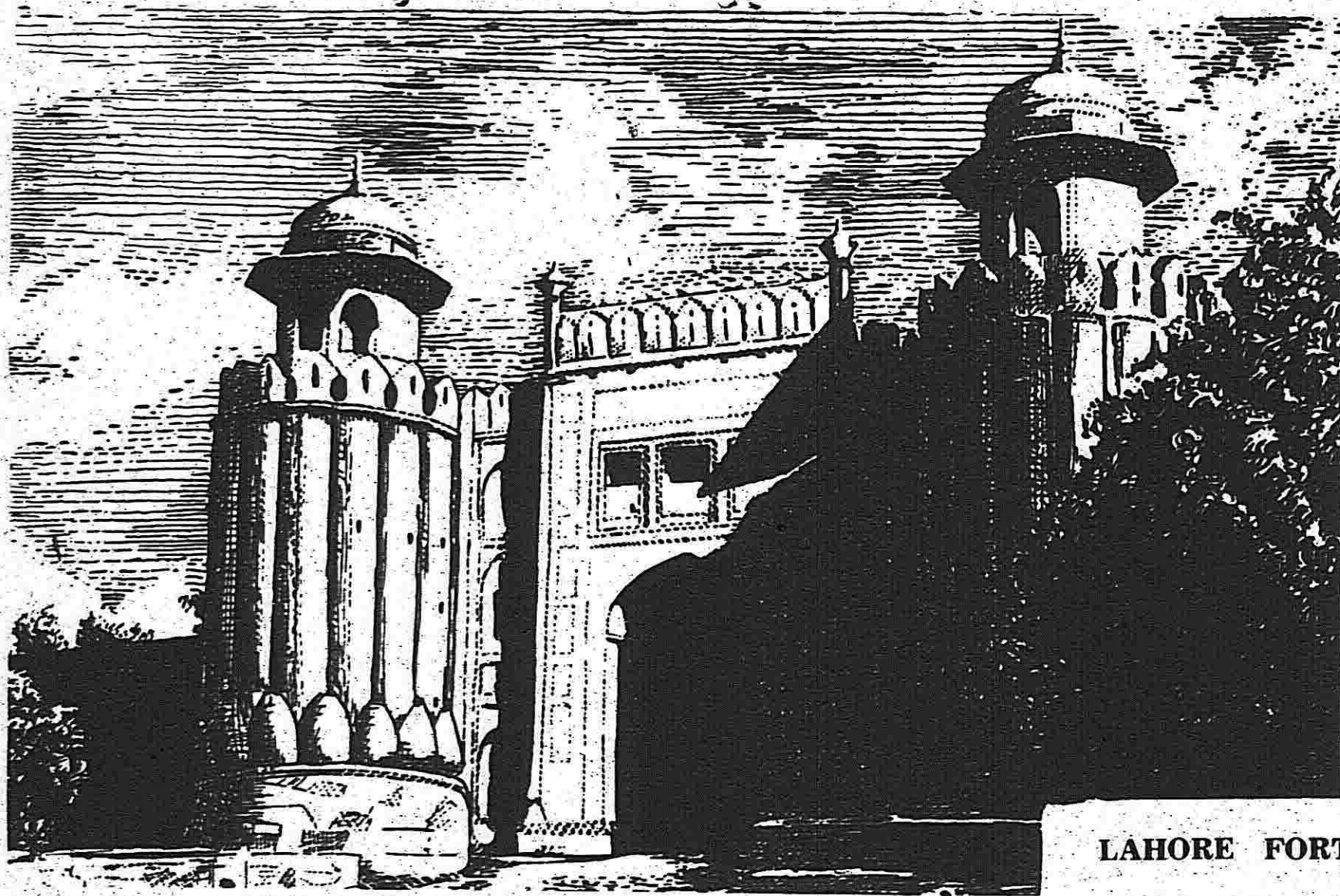
At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film: **ЖИЗНЬ И СМЕРТЬ ЕКАТЕРИНЫ II** with translation in Persian.

Couve De Murville Says World Is In Stagnation Stage

HAGUE, May, 13, (DPA).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville told the NATO Ministerial Conference Tuesday the present world situation was more in a period of stagnation rather than relaxation.

The last spokesman at Tuesday's working session of the Council, Couve de Murville, cited the limited test-ban agreement, which was not a real form of disarmament.

As regards U.S. appeals to NATO nations for aid in the South Vietnam struggle, the French Foreign Minister said it would be hard to arrive at a decision within the council, since some NATO countries had immediate responsibility, and others none or almost none.



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